### WE'LL CONTINUE THE SALE-

### THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT,

We created such a stir with this Silk Sale that we will gladly continue. The Silks were bought cheap enough. The Phœnix Silk people sold these goods at auction-we were the heaviest buyers from Washingtoninvested a fortune in the purchase-and the same week the Cutler silk manufacturing people had their goods up at auction-we bought from them; so if you have any silk wants now we can fill them-but at such a saving. Plenty of nice Evening Silks in white and cream for your commencement dresses.

Splendid Quality Black Satin Rhadames Wholesale price, 75c yd. Our price, 59° 24-in. Black Taffeta Silk, the rustling kind.

Wholesale price, 83c yd. Our price, 69° 22-in. Glace Taffeta Silk. Wholesale price, \$1.00 yd.

Our price, 75° 22-in. Chameleon Taffeta. Wholesale price, \$1.25. Our Price, 890

PARACOLS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.



PARASOLS Less Than Half Price.

\$5.00 Parasols, \$2.48. \$6.00 Parasols, \$2.08. \$7.00 Parasols, \$3.48. 23-in. Black Brocaded, Gros Grains and Taffelas. Wholesale price, 85c yd. Our price, 600

All Silk Wholesale price, 79c yd. Our price, 69° vd

Wholesale price, \$1.25. Our price, 85° vd Black Brocaded Satins.

Wholesale price, \$1.50. Our price, \$1.19 yd

Reduction In Corsets.

CORSETS

sets, worth

For 59c.

printed anywhere which, in any degree conflicts with this version, may be set down as erroncous. The authority for the story is Major J. C. 50c Corsets, 41c. Alderson of West Virginia, whose memory of the circumstances is quite clear, whose devotion to the cause was as constant as was his admiration for its chief defender. BADLY IN NEED OF SUPPLIES.

Geu. Lee started with his command from Spottsylvania Court House. It was his design to cross the Potomac and make a detour through Pennsylvania as a means elf-preservation. His army was starving, and he knew it. The Virginia agriculturists were in the midst of their harvests, and although local for the course and military to though loyal to the cause and willing to make still further sacrifices, Gen. Lee knew their substance had been exhausted, and it was his hope that he could subsist for awhile upon the enemy and give the South ern farmers time to harvest their grain and onvert it into breadstuffs.

Longstreet Late in Reaching

the Field at Gettysburg.

GENERAL'S PLAN FAILED

Major J. C. Alderson, Who Conveyed

the Order Starting the Engage-

ments, Tells Inside Facts.

But few of the controverted points in

the history of the civil war have called for more elaborate discussion, or com-manded more space in the leading periodi

cals of the country, than that one episode

at Gettysburg, which, by common consent presaged the downfall of the Southern Confederacy.

The commander-in-chief of the Southland's

army, a leading general of his comman

and a subordinate, whose rank was that of a captain, but who filled the most

important position of field aide, were the

important position of field side, were the outst persons present.

Fages have need absorbed in magazines and newspapers with various versions of a disputed proposition, but at no time in his subsequent career did den. Lee ever make, or authorize to be made, a statement of the occurrence, which, to his scusifive nature, must have been the source of deep and leasting regret. Possibly

of deep and lasting regret. Possibly

the logic, as well as the philosophy of the situation, from the very inception of the struggic to the event that pracutally ended

it at Appomattox, was against Southern

triumph.

The Union, then, as now, "one and in-

separable," was never stronger than when it closed the state beneath the historic apple tree. Its power was beyond per-

forth the Southern bosts were obliged to

rasintain to the end a struggle that was hopeless and without a gleam of light or moment of cheer.

The recital of the succeeding facts in an

The recital of the succeeding facts in an incident—it was a mere incident in a terrible tragedly—was made to The times by the only disinterested witness, who, by circumstances, was made personally cognizant of them. He was the third party

present; the only one near enough to hear

the conversation. Whatever may have been

the South had never a chance to succeed

The invading army crossed the Potemac in three columns, making the passage at Falling Waters and Williamsport. The der-in-chief had no cavalry, excepting about 1,000 men under Gen. Jen

Gen. Lee's estimate of the cavalry arm of the service was an exalted one, for he on more than one occasion denominated his fighters on horseback as the "eyes and ngaters on norsecong as the eyes and ears of the army." On this occasion be was, infortunately for his interest, minus his eyes and ears" to a very large degree. It was necessity that drove him to k,

however. Every available empty wagen was brought into requisition, and to draw these lato the enemy's domain, borses were necessary. It was the belief that the empty wagen-train would, in the end, beempty wagon-train would, or the come the supply depot of a vast army, "the flower of the Confederacy," which "the flower of the Confederacy, which was reduced to straits more pressing than human nature could longer resist. The folks at home were destitute; his army must be fed. Gen. Lee took the risks.

In the early dawn of that fateful first

day of July the Southern commander threw out his skirmish line at a point three miles north of Gettysburg. He had with him available for immediate service, two corps numbering about 35,000 men, in command of Gons Fwell and Hill-determined me from actual necessity, brave men by nature To these were opposed an equal number of Federals, the Second and Eleventh Corps. MAJ. ALDERSON CARRIED THEORDER.

History has recorded the leading events History has recorded the leading events of the first day's deperate conflict, but history does not record that Major Alderson carried the order, direct from Gen. Lee, that inaugurated the engagement on that most eventful day.

It was the deciding battle of the war, and that first day's engagement in all probability determined the issue of the battle.

The Confederacy may never layer succeeded.

The Confederacy may never have succeeded Expert festimony on both sides is agreed that the odds were on the side of the Fed ar engagement in question turned upor the failure of a division commander

meet the expectations of his chief.

The order promulgated by Gen. Lee- the signal for the beginning of actual hostilities—was given by him personally to Major Alderson, then the commander of a company, but for the occasion an aide to the pany, but for the occasion an aide to the commander of the armies. For the clear understanding of the existing situation, it should be staited that the two armies lay opposed to each other, with the natural advantages in favor of the Federals. The line of battle, if it may be so designated, was in the form of a horse shoe.

The Union forces commanded the space described by the shoe, with the advantage of being enabled to make suck connection

of being enabled to make quick connection between the lateral extremes. The Confest-erates were on the outside and had to de-scribe the circle, and any attempt upon the flanks of their foes could be promptly met-it was observed that the Confederates were approaching the enemy with an ir-regular advance, bearing too much to the left.

## HIS PLANS MISCARRIED.

Quick to notice this deflection, Gen. Les sent Major Alderson with verbal instructions to the corps commanders to advance by right flank, as the troops were bearing too much to the left, and were in danger of eventually exposing themselves to an enflade. When Major Alderson reached Gen. Hill the noise of the musketry was so great that he was obliged to shout the command as he leaned over in his saddle.

mand as he leaned over in his saddle.

In the evening of the first day Gen. Lee was standing on a slight knoll looking out over the field where he had been obliged to defend himself for the first tirre on hostile soil. It was the original edict of President. Davis that, being a war of de-fense, there was to be no invasion of the enemy's country, and this was the first de-parture from the rule.

It was not an inviting field upon which

the general's eyes rested. His support had not been what he had reason to expect from a faithful execution of his plans. His own column with which he crossed the Potemac was unsupported. Gen. Rhodes of his command had been killed, and the commanding officer next in randing of the r

his command had been killed, and the commanding officer next in rank was wounded. The Confederates had, however, more than held their own, having captured between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners, and the enemy's killed and wounded, added to the losses from captures, equaled nearly half of the army. The Federals had been driven across Cemetery Ridge and the Confederates occupied the field along their entire front, the men resting from the toll of the day, and from a favorable position within his lines Gen. Lee was aweeping the horizon in the hope of discovering the advance of his belated forces. He was beside his famous war horse Traveler, the bridle rein thrown

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Dellob's Make the kidneys at long and healthy.

Sparagus and healthy.

THEY cause the kidneys to ditter all uric acid and other posteons or impurities from the blood. Healthy kidneys make

**00000000000** 

over his right arm, his right hand support over his region arm, his reas hand supporting his field glass.

Gen. Longstreet came up, dusty and weary from the day's march. He had had the opportunity to become the Blucher of the Confederate Wellington. He had been the Confederate Wellington. He had been delayed, and the opportunity was gone. Gen. Longstreet accosted Gen. Lee and gave him the salute due a superior officer, when the former anxiously inquired:

"Gen. Longstreet where is your com-

Pointing to the rear, Gen. Longstreet

LONGSTREET CAME TOO LATE. "There is the head of my column about two miles away, where you see that dust rising."

"I am sorry you did not get up sooner,"

"I am sorry you did not get up sooner," was the response.
"I hope," said Gen. Longstreet, "that I am not too late."
"Yes," was the reply; "too late to go on this evening. If you had arrived sooner I should have sent you to the near of the enemy, and we would have captured them this evening."

adventure superior, and though the war might have covered ten years, instead of four, the success of the United States could starcely have been prevented. The turning point was reached in the vicinity of Cenetery Ridge, and from thence. Gen. Longstreet instantly replied:
"Gen. Lee, I can have two of my brigades
up before dark."
"No, it is too late. Your men are tired, hungry and footsore. Bring them up to my light; let them go into camp and restandent I hope those people will be there in the

forning." It was Gen. Lee's custom to refer b his adversaries as "people," and he em-ployed that term in this instance. He al-laded to his foes of the day, never dream-ing that they would be re-enforced before the morning. And thus the momentous event involving the fate of the Confederacy, was determined.

Gen. Longstreet saluted, turned his horse's head to the rear and started to meet his command and to give orders for carry-ing out the instructions. He preceded but a short distance, however, when he wheeled about, returned and again saluted his com-

mander:
"By the way, general, where is Gen. Stewart?" he inquired.
Raising both arms Gen. Lee exclaimed:
"My goodness, I haven't heard from Stewart since we crossed the Potomac."
Here was another break in the chain forged by Gen. Lee prior to starting North. Gen. Jeb Stewart's special duty was to distract the attentions of the Federals so that the raiders might have time to accomplish the purpose that called them beyond the established lines. His mission was not successful, as subsequent events was not successful, as subsequent events

proved.

The Confederates were greeted during the entire night of that first day with the noise of the enemy's concentration of troops, and on the morning of the second day "those people" were many times multiplied. Re-enforce them as he might the odds were against Gen. Lee, and for the first time this correct account of the colloquy that revealed so much by moment in the plans, as well as of the disappointment of the Confederate chieftain. Is given sent of the Confederate chieftain, is given

## GEN. LEE WAS MISJUDGED.

The subsequent events are matters of distory, authenticated. The story of Gen. Hancock's service in wresting victory from hero's statue, and Major Alderson indorsed t all from a Confederate standpoint.

The story of the Confederate retreat has also been told. Major Alderson narrated the particulars. The turning of the tide, he said, was emphasized when the ordnance ne said, was emphasized when the ordinance officer whispered fearfully to his chief that his ammunition would not hist half an hour. A sudden rain had filled the Potomac to overflowing, and the supply trains re delayed.

When the head of the retreating columns reached the banks of the stream, in which the waters had partially substitute skiffs were brought into requisition are much-needed ammunition was secure; and again he invaders turned their faces to the They went back finally to their position beyond the Potomac; the object of the raid but partially accomplished, and never

but partially accomplished, and never afterward were the well-informed of their number at all sanguine of success.

Geb. Lee died and made no sign. He knew he had been in a large measure misjudged, but said nothing. The controversy has gone on, and at last the maneuver and a part of the inside history of its failure have formed the text for a considerable volume, of which Gen. Pitzhugh Lee is the author.

author.

Major Alderson now resides at Mount
Lake Park, Md. Although often urged to
tell of his participation in the Gettysburg
incident, he declined until now. He is a
reputable citizen, whose word gaes uncasilenged, and his contribution to the historical data will be of interest to all who
have hitherto debated the question, as vell as to those who have read the story as others told it.

## NOVEL MATCH SCRATCHER.

Part of Brooklyn Bridge Believed to Hold the World's Record.

Hold the World's Record.

The most popular match scratcher in the world is part of the Brooklyn bridge. On the great atructure itself thousands of matches are lighted duily, but there is one particular spot which has become negled for the number of fusees ignited there. This spot is on the eastern surface of a pillar situated at the New York entrance of the bridge on the north side, according to the New York Jeurnal.

These records are according to the New York Jeurnal.

New York Journal.

The structure was opened to the public only a short time before the smokers who crossed it every morning discovered that this particular piller was better sheltered from the vacying air currents than any of the others. In consequence, from 100 to 300 matches are lighted on the side of the pillar every day. The constant friction of these fusees has worn a hole in the iron. The depression is 8 inches long, 5 inches wide and

pression is 8 inches long, 5 inches wide and nearly an inch in depth.

Allowing two years from the opening of the bridge for the spot to become known, and without counting Sundays and holidays, the total number of matches scratched on the gillar is 600,000, or 2,400 boxes of 250 matches each. The 600,000 matches placed end to ead would make a line 18 miles, 320 yards in length. It would reach from the city hall by Yonkers Packed anugly the fusees would make a pile consulty the fusees would make a pile conanugly the fusees would make a pile con-taining 36,000 cubic inches. Thrown to gether loosely they would fill a box 3 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet high. The ordinary stroke used in igniting a match on a rough suface is four and one-half

inches in length. The strokes on the bridge pillar, therefore, represent 2,700,000 inches, or 41-2 miles. In making the inches, or 4 1-2 miles. In making the stroke, however, the smoker's arm travels ten times the distance. This applied to 600,000 matches would make a distance of 413 miles. Each stroke represents six ounces of energy. The total is 3,600,000 ounces, or 225-000 pounds, enough to move a 3,000-pound safe, the largest size made for ordinary use, from the ground to the fifth story of an office building.

Reduced Rates to St. Louis and Return via B. & O.

For the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell round trip tickets to that point June 12 to 15, good to return until June 21, at rate of one fare.

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Any Moquette Carpet in the house at 75c. yani. Any \$1.25 Axminster Carpet in the house at 85c. yard Any Body Brussels in the house at 87 1-2c. yard. You'il pay \$1.35 for

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## HISTORIC POLICE STATION

Earliest Quarters and Lockup in Washington Destroyed.

ON LOUISIANA AVENUE

Recent Fire Gutted a Building Associated With Which Is Some Interesting Local History.

The destruction by fire of the building at No. 928 Louisiana avenue on the night of May 18 obliterated a landmark, the history

of which is closely connected with the po-ice department of the city.

This building, or rather its first and second tories, for it was only two stories high then, was for many years not only police headquarters, but the only police station in the whole District.

the whole District.

So many years has it been since the building was in actual use for police purposes that very little is remembered of it and that little not so connected as to make a complete history. However, sufficient is known to make the history of the old building and the scenes once chacted in and about it very interesting to the members of the younger generation. Although as early as 1813 the general government authorized the building of "lock-ups" and "watch" houses it was not until the early forties that a weil regulated and separate police department was oruntil the early forties that a well regulated and separate police department was or ganized. The lock-ups and watch houses which were built were latended only as temporary places of detention, and were roughly constructed of plain planks and logs. They would more properly have been called 'black holes,' for they had but one door and were without any other means of

and were without any other means of light, ventilation, ingress, or egress. Those who were so unfortunate as to run afoul of the law and land in one of these "lock-ups" would soon learn that prison life was a dark ode. SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

It was in a measure, solitary confinement, for if there is indeed anything that makes a person feel severely alone and lonesome it is darkness, dense darkness. At this time the city was divided into four districts, seven years later the size of the districts or wards was decreased, and the number increased to six.

This was the condition of alfairs from 1818 until the winter of 1838-9, when more compositions and centrelies, as they were secured for the constables, as they were then called, by the building of an additional story on the "scale house" of the Center Warket. Two years later the Auxiliary Guard was organized, with John B. Goddard as captain, which office he

Auxiliary Guard was organized, with John H. Goddard as captain, which office held with the exception of a few years until the organization of the Metropolitan police force in 1861.

During the early fifties the building at No. 928 Louisiana avenue, which was later known as the Federal guardhouse, was also occupied by the Auxiliary Guard, and also as a magistrate's office. At that time, as already stated, it was only two stories in height and was solidly built of brick and storie. brick and stone.

brick and stone.

The ceilings and the "cages" which stood
on either side of the wide hallway, were
built of iron. The second story was used
for quarters for the constables and for a
reagistrate's office, while the rear part of the first story was what was come known as "the bath."

known as "the bath."

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Metropolitan police force was created by act of Congress August 6, 1861, but it was not until Sepfember 11 following that it became a reality and commenced active operations. The newly organized police department was given headquarters in the "Federal Prison," which was at that time occupied by the regular army post then in the city and used as a place of confinement and punishment for refractory soldiers, deserters, bounty jumpers and criminals.

civil war fever was at its height here as well as everywhere else. As a consequence the rapid increase in numbers of the military at the Federal guardhouse made it necessary that either the police or the military should vacate the premises.

As the smaller body of the two, the Maternalitan police permonent like two. As the smaller body of the two, the Metropolitan police removed its hend-quarters during the winter of 1861-62 to one of the old Capital prison buildings, which occupied the albare on which the Congressional Library building now stands. Here, as well as at the old headquarters, all refractory prisoners and "drunks" who could not give an account of themselves were sobered up with a shower bath. This bath was nothing more nor less than a thorough drenching with water by means of a bose, which was kept for the purpose and it is said that it never took more than a minute or two to sober up the

purpose and it is said that it bever took more than a minute or two to sober up the worst kind of a drunk.

After leaving the Capitol prison building on account of its unhealthy condition the police headquarters were removed several times until located in the building on the corner of Fifth and D streets northwest, where they remained until moving to the where they remained until moving to the present quarters on Louisiana avenue, be tween Four-and-a-fulf and Sixth streets

STILL IT STANDS.

But in all these years, and notwith-tanding the many changes and develop-nents of the police department the old federal prison is still remembered by many and spoken of as the original police headquarters of the District police. It was in the vicinity of this building

that many of the most intensely exciting scenes of the early days of the war were enacted. Immediately after the first hostilities of the civil war the Federal prison, which, on account of its proximity to the old slave mart, which was imme-

to the old slave mart, which was immediately in its rear on B street, was often mistaken for it. Here many a time, it is said, the incarceration of a "free colored person" hearly precipitated a riot which was only suppressed by the coolness and 'decisive action of the police force.

Probably, however, the most exciting and withat the most serious trouble with which the Metropolitan Police force had to contend during its carly days was the suppression of the riot the night the gang came over from Baltimere to capture the United States and take charge of the government in all its branches.

They were, of course, sympathizers with

the government in all its branches.

They were, of course, sympathizers with the South, but not realizing the magnitude of the undertaking, had not gathered a very large force.

They entered the city and were inclined to put their threats into execution, but were deterred by cooler heads. They left during the night, promising to return next day in numbers sufficiently large to accomplish their object, but they failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time and were never heard of again.

PERSEVERANCE FIRE ENGINE PERSEVERANCE FIRE ENGINE.

PERSEVERANCE FIRE ENGINE.

Another building clasely connected with the police government of the city, now long since only a memory, was Perseverance fire engine house, which stood on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Eighth street northwest.

It was from the belfry that the warning was sounded to slaves who might be away from their homes. The bell sounded a special warning at 10 p. m. and after that hour all colored persons found abroad without a pass were arrested and hable to a fine or a flogging.

Another building which marked an epoch in the history of the government of the city but which has lately been torn down and replaced by a handsome structure, was the old legislative hall which stood on the spot now occupied by the Droop building on Pennsylvania avenue.

The oldest of any of the private buildings said to have been once used by the

said to have been once used by the government is Willard Hall, where it is said the city postoffice was located during President Jackson's administration. It is said that for many years the general delivery office was in that building and was removed from there to Four-and-a-half street, near D. Then to Penesylvania. half street, near D. Then to Penesylvania avenue, near Seventeenth street, from whence after a short stay it was removed to a two-story dwelling-house on the sit of the general postoffice building, which then occupied only the southern half of the square on which the structure is now

situated.
While this building was being enlarged. to take in the entire block the city post office was removed to the site of the Army Medical Museum, voruer of Seventh and R treets southwest. After the completion streets southwest. After the completion of the new postoffice department edifice the city office was transferred to the sortheast corner of the edifice, corner of Seventh and F streets, the brass railings used by the general delivery still remaining. The next move made by the city postoffice was to the old Scaton Hotel building row owned and counted by the posterice was to the old Scatton Hotel building, now owned and occupied by the Central Union Mission, on Louisiana avenue, between 8ixth and Seventh streets. It remained there until removed to its present home on G street, between 8ixth and Seventh, where it is awaiting the completion of its final home, the towering edifice at the corner of Eleventh stree and Pennsylvania avenue

WOMEN WALLED IN.

Paris House Owner's Hibernian Method of Expelling Temants.

A Paris house owner has imagined a omewhat Hibernian method of gettig rid of tenants who cannot pay their rent. He has walled them in, says the New York

This curious method has been put into practice in regard to three women who oc-cupied a loft over a stable attached to the house 137 Boulevard Ney, at the far end of the Avenue de Saint-Ouen, near the fortifications. The owners of the bouse and stable are the brothers Milinaire who

The sad story of the three women thus emaurees is related by M. Dubois of the Intransigeat, who it was that first made public their awkward predicament. The three women are Mme. Desenfant, a widow, her daughter, Lucienne, and her niece, Mdlie. Therese Coindot. Some time

ago Mme. Desentant was employed by the Matson A. Goupil in dressing lay figures, serving as models for artists. But work became scarce, and the little family fell deeper and deeper into poverty till they were obliged to take an attic on the seventi they were expelled because they could not pay the 230 france rent required.

pay the 230 francs rent required.

Not knowing where to go, they asked the owner of the house to let them live in an unoccupied hay loft over the stable for ten francs a month. Even this rent they could not always pay, but gave small sums on account. When the owner found that he did not get his money regularly he wanted to turn them out of his hay loft. But they were desperate and refused to go.

The proprietor accordingly had a wall built in front of the stable. As a matter of fact, the wall more resembles a barricade.

fact, the wall more resembles a barricade, and in its present condition does not make absolute prisonersofthe unfortunate women, since the daughter and the niere could go out on Salurday in connection with their work. But it is a rather risky climb for women, and the proprietor's object seems likely to be attained.

summer? Consult the list of country places offered by The Times Real Estate Bureau. Continuous free advertising.

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a breach of its privileges of a contempt of its dignities. But in these days, says Good Words, the curiosity of the public, or its love of sensation, is never piqued by the ap-pearance of Black Bod in the role of a police-man. Indeed, it is seventy years now since a poor trembling wretch stood in the custody of Black Bod at the barof the House of Lords, charged with having outraged its awful imajesty. He was a tradesman of West-minster.

the sbutters of his shop he stroiled across old Palice Yard to hear a debate in the House of Lords. He had with him an um-breila, which he deposited up the charge of one of the doorkeepers before he entered the strangers' gallery. He never saw the

urally indignant over the loss of his um-brella, but the expression of his feelings assumed a form highly subversive of the ancient privileges of Partiament. He

ecause of the loss of a miserable un Happily, he was not consigned to the Tower. He humbly apologized for his conduct, promised to take no further action against the doorkeeper, and, after another severe reprimand, was escorted by Black Rod t

agent.
"I have," replied the young man, "and also of the drawbacks. I like to feel that I am alite bit independent and, ma measure, my own master, but that—" ny own master, but that—"
"My dear sir, what has that to do with

but I find it all attended to in the 5,000 or 6,000 words of small type. That tells me that I cannot stir from one comparatively small spot on the globe without asking permission. If I do it's all off and I die at my own risk. I have to get the company's permission to go to Europe, I have to get its permission to go to Mexico, I have to get its permission to go to Alaska, or even some parts of the United States nearer home. If I take out a policy I shall have to in. some parts of the United States nearer home. If I take out a policy I shall have to inspect it every time I turn around to make sure I am not violating some of its provisious, and the wear and tear on my nerves would be so great as to materially shorten my life. Why, I'm not sure that I could play ride-a-cock-horse with the haby without getting the written consent of the president of your company."

The agent turned sadly away, for he realized that the young man had read the policy carefully and understandingly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round trip tickets June 12 to 15, good to return until June 21, at one fare rate. 166,7,8,10,12,13,14

ANTIKOLERINE.

"Black Rod" is an important and pic-turesque functionary of Parliament. He is at once the policeman of the House of Lords at once the policeman of the House of Lords and the parliamentary messenger of the sovereign. He executes the warrants issued by the upper chamber for the arrest of the persons who have been adjudged guilty of a breach of its privileges or a contempt of

One winter evening after he had put up

Another stranger, yielding to a too common weakness of frail humanity, carried it off, while its rightful owner, trustful of the might of the imperial Parliament to protect, at least within its own sacred precincts, the property of its subjects, was drinking in political wisdom from the lips, perhaps, of the Duke of Wellington. The tradesman of Westminster was not

ancient privileges of Parliament. He actually issued a process against the door keeper of the House of Lords for the recovery of the value of the lost article. This was more than the House of Lords could stand—one of its dcorkeepers summoned to appear as a defendant in a court of law. Back Red was dispatched to arrest the daring shopkeeper, who was breught forthwith to the bar and soundly rated by the lord chancellor on his presumption in outraging the dignities of the House of Lords because of the loss of a miserable unbreilla.

reprinted. was excerted by black for it oldPalace Yard and theredischarged. That was the last public appearance of Black Rod as the executive officer of the House

Some Are Like This. The life-insurance agent had returned by appointment, but the young man shook his "I don't tffink I want a policy," he said.
"But think of the benefits," protested the

awy dear sir, what has that to do with taking out a life-insurance policy?" inter-rupted the agent.
"Everything," replied the young man.
"You don't say anything about it when you're trying to get me to take out a policy, but I find it all attended to in the 5,000 or